Colonel Hughes is in command, comprises most of the companies in the vicinity of Topeka, and they form a decided majority of the men in the field.

The colonel's retort staggered the governor, and the colonel's action embarrassed him to that extent that he about decided to place no more reliance on the state troops. The commandants of nearly all the regiments in the state are subordinate officers, and should they be placed by the governor in the same position that Colonel Hughes found himself, they would doubtless follow the precedent set by him. Thus the governor found himself in a dilemma from which there seemed to be no escape except that offered by the three companies of provisional troops formed yesterday under the governor's proclamation calling for volunteers, which might be reinforced by the organization of similar companies today. Among the thousands of people who arrived here this morning there were perhaps 500 men who came from their homes under arms, in response to the Republican and populist calls for volunteers. Of these 500 men only about 100 were populists; so that the reinforcements of the provisional troops cannot be very effective.

The call for volunteers had not met with so general a response as the dispatches from various points throughout the state indicated. This was due to two reasons: First, when the Republicans learned that Colonel Hughes, who had been placed in command of all the troops, would take no action hostile to them, they countermanded by wire many of their requests for men, believing themselves to be masters of the situation. Then, the populists throughout the state, being mostly of the agricultural class, were hard to reach by wire, and many of them did not receive their newspapers until late this morning, and consequently knew nothing of the serious nature of the condition of affairs. There are now on the ground all told about 500 state troops and an equal number of armed civilians, 100 of the latter being populists and the remaining 400 Republicans.

At 10 o'clock Governor Lewelling, as commander in chief of the state troops, relieved Colonel Hughes of his command of the troops, but permitted him to retain his commission as colonel of the Third reniment. Soon after Colonel Hughes was relieved from duty Governor Lewelling appointed Lieutenant Colonel George Barker of Holton commandant.

Great excitement was caused at noon by the announcement by the sheriff in the lobby of the Copeland house that he had received word from Lawrence that an armed party of sixty men had left there for Topeka to aid the populists. The sheriff, addressing the members of his posse there, gave them the information he had received, and ordered all those that were armed to fall in and accompany him to the station. There, he said, he proposed to demand of the invading party that they lay down their arms. In the event of their refusing to do so the sheriff said that he would be obliged to arrest them and disarm them. The sheriff then, accompanied by 200 men, marched to the railway station, followed by a great crowd. When the Lawrence train arrived sixty men were aboard, but they carried no arms, and the sheriff found that he had nothing to do. The detachment was a portion of the reorganized Robinson Rifles of Lawrence. They were all populists. Before they were sent to the hall, the governor ordered that they be disarmed, so that no blood-shed should follow any hasty action. When the Republicans ordered them to withdraw, they did so.

### THE TEST CASE.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 16—C. C. Clevinger, sergeant-at-arms of the Republican house, has arrived in this city with L. C. Gunn of Labette county in charge. Mr. Gunn was arrested at Parsons yesterday on the charge of contempt, for a refusal to obey a subpoena to appear before the Republican house elections committee. Mr. Gunn is a Democrat, and desires to test the legality of the house organization. Last night, through his attorney, he appealed to the supreme court for a writ of habeas corpus. He was released on bail and the case was set for hearing Friday. Mr. Gunn claims his release on the ground that the Republican house is not the legally constituted body and has no authority to hold him in custody. Upon the decision in this case the legal status of the Republican house will depend. The Republicans hope to hold possession of representative hall until it is decided. With this object in view, they will endeavor to withstand the efforts of the militia to dislodge them until Friday.

### TOM PATTERSON'S OPINION.

DENVER, Feb. 16—Referring to the trouble between the populists and Republicans in Kansas, the Rocky Mountain News, the leading People's party paper in Colorado, says editorially this morning: "These two houses have been sitting in the same chamber for several weeks, and the trouble of yesterday was precipitated by an attempt of the Republican house to arrest the chief clerk of the populist house. A riot being imminent, the governor has ordered out the militia. This proceeding is proper. If the governor decrees the populist house the legal body, it is his duty to protect it and to give it the exclusive control of its legislative hall."

### THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 16.—The Associated Press special train, chartered to bring a corps of correspondents and telegraph operators to the scene of the legislative war, left Kansas City over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railroad at 4:30 o'clock. The train consisted of only an engine and one coach. The engine was one of the speediest in the Santa Fe's service and the run to the suburbs of Topeka, a distance of sixty-seven miles, was made in one hour and fifteen minutes, including four stops. The speed attained at times was startling, and impressed the passengers with the significance of the statement that a railway man in active service is in as much danger of losing his life as a soldier in time of war. The trip was attended by no incident of interest.

### LOOK OUT.

At zero or below it is a dangerous condition of temperature to those of enfeebled constitution, either from age or infirmity. It is just such a condition of the weather as increases ten-fold the intensity or spread of rheumatic pains and aches. But the remedy and cure is so simple and sure it is to be wondered at that any permit themselves to suffer a day, or an hour, when at any drug store St. Jacobs Oil can be had, which not only cures rheumatism, but there is no return of the trouble.

### PUGILIST MITCHELL.

NEW YORK, Feb. 16—Charles Mitchell, the pugilist, who arrived this morning on the Majestic was not allowed to land. Major Wanzer, chief of quarantine, detained him at the dock, on the ground that as an ex-convict his landing would be a violation of the law. Mitchell was taken before the supreme court on a writ of habeas corpus. When Justice Andrews came to court, Mitchell's lawyers said that Mitchell had been detained on the ground that he was a convict, under the federal law prohibiting convicts, paupers and others from immigrating. He had been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for a simple assault and had served his term. The lawyers could not see how he could be considered an habitual criminal. Mitchell was arrested on a telegram from Superintendent Owens at Washington, but Major Wanzer, who made the arrest, said that he did not believe there were any grounds on which Mitchell could be held. The judge then released him. Mitchell received the congratulations of his friends and soon departed.

Mitchell met Corbett's backer, Brady, and it was agreed that articles for a fight should be signed tomorrow, when Mitchell will put up his money.

### SELF-DEFENSE.

LEMARS, Ia., Feb. 16—Nicholas Long, ex-mayor of Ramsen, shot and killed his wife's guardian, John Neishwander, a wealthy farmer, today. The murdered man was opposed to the marriage, and Long eloped with the girl. Long surrendered. Neiswander had threatened to kill Long at sight.

### A BRICK PLANT BURNED.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 16—Buckstaff Bros.' brick works, the largest in the west, burned today. Loss over $1,000,000.

# THE HAWAIIANS.

## THE AGREEMENT FOR ANNEXATION MADE PUBLIC.

### President Harrison in a Special Message Urges the Ratification of the Treaty.

### The Debate on the Pension Bill Gives Rise to a Disorderly Scene in the Lower Branch of Congress.

### Turpin of Alabama and Waugh of Indiana Held Apart by the Peacemakers—Senator Vest Criticises the Course of Secretary Foster in Appealing to the New York Banks for Help—Carlisle Banqueted—Capital Notes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The treaty of annexation concluded between Secretary of State Foster and the commissioners of the provisional government of Hawaii was transmitted to the senate yesterday, but not made public. The message of the president was brief. It stated that it was deemed more advisable to annex the islands than to establish a protectorate. The provisional treaty does not attempt to deal in detail with the questions that grow out of the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States. The commissioners representing the Hawaiian government have consented to leave to the future and to the just and benevolent purposes of the United States the adjustment of all such questions.

"I do not deem it necessary" says the president, "to discuss at large the conditions which have resulted in this action. It has been the policy of the administration not only to respect, but to encourage the advance of an independent government in the Hawaiian islands so long as it afforded suitable guarantees for the protection of life and property and maintained a stability and a strength that gave adequate security against the domination of any other power. The moral support of this government has continually manifested itself in the most friendly diplomatic relations and in many acts of courtesy. The overthrow of the monarchy is not in any way owing to promotion by this government, but had its origin in what seems to have been a reactionary and revolutionary policy on the part of Queen Liliuokalani, when put in serious peril, not only the large and preponderating interests of the United States in the islands, but all foreign interests, and, indeed a decent administration of civil affairs and the peace of the islands. It is quite evident that the monarchy had become effete and the queen's government so weak as to be the prey of designing and unscrupulous persons. The restoration of the queen to the throne is undesirable, if not impossible, and, unless actively supported by the United States, would be accompanied by serious disaster and the disorganization of all business interests.

"The influence and interest of the United States in the islands must be increased and not diminished. Only two courses are now open: One, the establishment of a protectorate by the United States, and the other, annexation full and complete. I think that the latter course, which has been adopted in the treaty, will be highly promotive of the best interests of the Hawaiian people. The interest of the United States is not wholly unselfish. It is essential that none of the other great powers shall secure these islands. Such a position would not consist with our safety and with the peace of the world. Prompt action upon this treaty is very desirable. If it meets the approval of the senate, peace and good order will be secured to the islands under the existing laws until such time as congress can provide by legislation a permanent form of government for the islands. This legislation should be characterized; by great liberality and a high regard for the rights of all the people and of all foreigners domiciled there."

### TEXT OF TREATY.

"The United States of America and the provisional government of the Hawaiian islands, in view of the natural dependence of those islands upon the United States by their geographical proximity thereto, of the important part taken by the United States in the implanting in said islands of Christian civilization, of the long continuance of their exclusive reciprocal commercial relations, whereby their mutual interests have been developed and a paramount share thus acquired by the United States in the productions, industries and trade of said islands, and especially in view of the desire expressed by the said provisional government of the Hawaiian islands that those islands shall be incorporated into the United States as an integral part thereof and under their sovereignty, in order to provide for and assure the security and prosperity of said islands, the high contracting parties have determined to accomplish by treaty the object so important to their mutual and permanent welfare. To this end the high contracting parties have conferred full power and authority upon their respectively appointed plenipotentiaries, to wit: The president of the United States of America and John W. Foster, secretary of state, and the representatives of the advisory council of the provisional government of the Hawaiian islands, Lorin Thurston, William R. Castle, William C. Wilder, Charles R. Carter and Joseph Marsden.

"The provisional government of the Hawaiian islands cedes from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the treaty, absolutely and without reserve, to the United States forever, all rights of sovereignty of whatsoever kind over the Hawaiian islands and their dependencies, renouncing in favor of the United States every sovereign right of which, as an independent nation, it is now possessed. The islands hereafter become an integral part of the territory of the United States, with the absolute ownership in fee of all public government or crown lands; public buildings, ports, harbors and fortifications; military and naval equipments, and all other public property of every kind and description, together with every right and appurtenance thereunto."

The remaining provisions of the treaty may be summarized as follows:

The congress of the United States shall enact separate laws for their government. All revenues, except as regards such part thereof as may be used for the civil, military or naval purposes of the United States, or may be assigned to the use of the local government, shall be used solely for the benefit of the inhabitants of the Hawaiian islands, for educational and other public purposes. The laws of the islands are continued, subject to the paramount authority of the United States. The president is to appoint a commissioner to reside on the islands, who shall have full power to veto any act of said government, and an act disapproved by him shall be void unless approved by the president. Until congress shall otherwise provide, the existing commercial relations of the islands, both with the United States and foreign countries, shall continue. Congress shall regulate the commerce of said islands with the rest of the United States and with foreign nations. The consular representatives of foreign powers now resident in the islands shall be permitted to continue in the exercise of their consular functions until they can receive their discharge. The further importation of Chinese laborers into the country is prohibited. The public debt of the islands existing at the ratification of the treaty, including the amounts due to depositors in the Hawaiian postal savings banks, is assumed by the United States, but the liability of the United States shall in no case exceed $3,250,000. So long as the existing government and the present commercial relations of the islands are continued said government shall continue to pay interest on said debt. The United States agrees to pay the late queen $20,000 and annually a like sum during the term of her natural life, provided she in good faith submits to the authority of the United States and the local government of the islands. Princess Kaiulani is to be paid $150,000 provided she submits to the local government of the islands.

The present treaty shall be ratified by the president of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, on the one part, and by the provisional government of the Hawaiian islands, on the other. The ratifications thereof shall be exchanged at Honolulu as soon as possible. Such exchange shall be made on the part of the United States by the commissioners herein provided for, and it shall operate as a complete and final conveyance to the United States of all the rights, sovereignty and property herein ceded to them. Within one month after the ratification of the treaty the provisional government shall furnish the United States government with a complete schedule of all public property ceded and transferred.

The members of the commission desire to leave San Francisco for Honolulu on the steamer due to sail Friday, March 3, and hope to have copies of the treaty ratified by the senate to carry with them. Should their desire be fulfilled they will take to the islands the first information respecting it.

### HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The feature of the day in the house was a personal collision between Mr. Turpin of Alabama and Mr. Waugh of Indiana, which, but for the bodily intervention of friends, might have resulted seriously. But, as it turned out, any injuries that were received, were received by the peacemakers.

The house resumed, in committee of the whole, the consideration of the pension appropriation bill. The chairman (Mr. Wilson of West Virginia) delivered his decision on the points of order raised against the various amendments recommended by the committee on appropriations changing pension laws.

Mr. Burrows appealed from the decision regarding the transfer of the pension bureau.

The decision of the chair was sustained —103 to 63.

After debate, the amendment for transfer was disagreed to—53 to 95. The other amendments, relative to requiring pensioners under the act of 1890 to show that they were disabled for manual labor and have not an annual income of $500, and providing that no widow shall be granted a pension if she was not a married within five years after the close of the war in which her husband served, were also defeated without division.

Mr. Turpin, speaking to an amendment, referred to a speech made by Mr. Morse of Massachusetts, in which that gentleman had stated that he (Mr. Turpin) had referred to pensioners on the rolls as "ruffians, thieves and scoundrels." He had never used such language, but if he were compelled to do so it would be against men who occupied seats on this floor, and who foully and maliciously falsified the words of their colleagues. [Applause.] He was ready to respond to any individual for his utterances.

Mr. Morse replied that he had not attributed to the gentleman any words that he had not uttered, so far as he (Mr. Morse) had understood them.

Mr. Morse having yielded to Mr. Turpin to ask a question, Mr. Turpin inquired of the gentleman from Massachusetts whether he was aware of the fact that there stood today upon the pension rolls the name of an ex-soldier, who was drawing a pension for total deafness, but who received a salary of $1,800 a year and who was employed at the telephone. [Laughter.] Now, if any gentleman wanted to know the name of this gentleman, he could tell it.

"Name him!" "Name him!" came a chorus.

Mr. Turpin replied: "I do not know whether the soldier is a Democrat or a Republican, but, in the light of his present surroundings, I suppose that he is a Democrat, because he comes from the doubtful state of Indiana."

"I do not believe your statement, unless you prove it," shouted Mr. Waugh, advancing into the aisle in front of the speaker's desk, and then the interest became intense.

"The gentleman's name is William E. Davis," said Mr. Turpin, leaving his position in the main aisle and advancing towards Mr. Waugh.

"I don't believe the statement is true, whether you have the gentleman's name or not," retorted Mr. Waugh.

"The gentleman can doubt the statement, but he can't say that I am falsifying," and Mr. Turpin came down the aisle and made a manifestation of an attack upon Mr. Waugh.

The men were not separated by a foot of space, and had it not been for the intervention of several gentlemen, there would have been an actual pugilistic encounter in front of the speaker's desk. A touch of the authoritative hand of the speaker procured comparative order, but the excitement was intense. The speaker appealed to the members to put an end to this most unseemly scene, and to take their seats, but it was some time before his appeal produced any effect.

When order finally was restored, the house, finding that it was in no temper to proceed with the consideration of the bill, adjourned.

### SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The session of the senate today was occupied in the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill. An amendment involving the continuance of the office of supervisor of elections gave rise to a long and heated political discussion.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Vest alluded to the depleted condition of the treasury. What, he asked, was the spectacle presented to the country? The secretary of the treasury was found in Wall street, begging like an Italian mendicant for gold from the banks of the country, in order to sustain the public credit, and it was openly avowed by distinguished statesmen who were making history and reputation for the future that their object was to tide over the next two weeks so as to leave the present disgraceful condition of financial affairs on the incoming administration. Whatever might be Mr. Cleveland's faults as an administrative officer, or as a political leader, he left a net surplus of $100,000,000 in the treasury.

Mr. Vest, continuing, ridiculed Mr. Chandler for speaking so eloquently the other day against immigration, and now endeavoring to have the Hawaiian islands, "with their 40,000 lineal decendants of Cannibals," annexed to the United states, and with the institution of leprosy firmly established there.

An amendment providing that no more than three-quarters of an appropriation for internal improvements shall be expended during the next fiscal year (except as to the Mississippi and Missouri rivers) was agreed to.

Adjourned.

### JOHN G. CARLISLE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—A parting dinner was given to Senator Carlisle tonight. It was attended by almost the entire senate. Feeling speeches were made by Messrs. Manderson, Voorhees and Vest, and responded to by Mr. Carlisle. Mr. Vest gave a bit of history, in which he said that when he apprised Mr. Carlisle of his appointment, the latter said:

"Every desire I have—every hope I have cherished—would be dashed to pieces by going into the cabinet. It would virtually end my public career." After eulogizing him Mr. Vest concluded: "With a full knowledge of the dangers before him, John G. Carlisle rose to the occasion and deserved the thanks of every honest man."

### ANONYMOUS THREATS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 16.—Hon. A. C. Sherman, a Republican representative from Shawnee county, received an anonymous letter today. It was mailed at North Topeka and read:

"Look here, old man, you had better take that pet piece fighting body guard of yours and go back home. You might get your head swelled up a little. Look out. The people here are onto your racket."

# TERRITORIAL.

## THE INTEREST BILL CONSIDERED BY THE COUNCILORS.

### The Measure to Legalize Certain Realty Conveyances at El Reno Finally Rejected.

### The Separate Coach Bill Leads to Some Remarks in Reference to the Prejudices of Four-Footed Hogs.

### A Member of the House Proposes a New Geometrical Figure for the State Seal. Another Appropriate Latin Motto Suggested — The Gambling Question to be Discussed by the Parsons at a Public Meeting. Notes.

### WEATHER BULLETIN

WEATHER BUREAU,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.
WICHITA, Kan., Feb. 16, 1893.

Forecast for Wichita and vicinity—Snow, followed Friday by clearing, warmer; fair and warmer Saturday.

During the past twenty-four hours the highest temperature was 44, the lowest 29, and the mean 36, with warmer, cloudy weather in the forenoon and rain turning to snow in the afternoon, gentle northeast wind, falling barometer. Rain and melted snow .36 inch.

This month to date the average temperature has been 24°.

For the past four years the average temperature for the month of February has been 34° and for the 16th day 37°.

FRED L. JOHNSON, Observer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—Following is the forecast until 8 p. m. Saturday:

For Kansas and Missouri—Increasing cloudiness, with snow or rain; east winds.

### COUNCIL.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Feb. 16.—[Special.]—The council met at 10 o'clock.

By consent Mr. Clevinger, from the committee on federal relations, reported back house concurrent resolution No. 12, relating to bringing the public lands in Beaver county under the operation of the commutation clause of the land laws. The committee so amended the resolution as to include also the late Cheyenne and Arapahoe country. As so amended it was concurred in.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Pringey: No. 104, an act regulating proceedings in actions for forcible entry and detainer. Ordered printed and referred to the judiciary committee.

By Mr. Shaffer: No. 105, an act to amend the code of civil procedure. Ordered printed and referred to the judiciary committee.

The committee on county affairs recommended the passage of house bill No. 51, authorizing counties, townships and school districts to register warrants. The bill was read the second time.

A minority of the judiciary committee recommended the passage of council bill No. 70. This bill amends section 9 of article 6 of chapter 17, by making it read as follows:

"A person taking, receiving, retaining or contracting for any higher rate of interest than the rate of 12 per cent per annum shall forfeit all interest and principal received, retained or contracted for. And whenever a greater rate of interest has been paid than 12 per cent per annum, the person paying it or his personal representative may recover the excess from the person taking it, or his personal representative, in an action in the proper court."

This is not the only one of Mr. Wrightsman's bills that meet with popular approval.

Council bill No. 95, amending the act locating the agricultural college, was withdrawn from the committee to which it was referred and ordered printed.

On motion of Mr. Pitman the report of the judiciary committee on house bill No. 59 was adopted and the bill rejected. This is a bill legalizing conveyances defectively acknowledged and was intended to meet an emergency in the history of El Reno.

The council then went into committee of the whole house for the consideration of council bill No 71, an act to regulate the collection of freight bills by freight companies. It having been adopted, the committee was directed to report recommending that the bill pass, subject to debate and amendment.

Council bill No. 70 was then considered. After adopting several amendments the committee rose and reported progress and asked leave to sit again. This bill requires railroad companies to furnish double-deck cars for the shipment of hogs and sheep.

During the discussion in committee Mr. Fegan said that, in view of the fact that another bill now pending requires railroad companies to furnish separate cars for the transportation of white and colored persons, he saw no reason why the same provision should not separate hogs as well.

Mr. Ross said they had no black hogs in Cleveland county.

Mr. Lane said that he would vote for separation, in case either the black or the white hogs objected to transportation in the same compartments.

After bill No. 70 was disposed of, a motion was made to adjourn till tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Several members strenuously objected to adjournment for so long a time, in order to attend a political convention, while at the same time appealing to congress for thirty additional days in which to transact the business for which the legislature has been called together.

The vote on adjournment stood ayes 3, noes 7, Messrs. Cannon, McCartney and Pringey making up the ayes.

Recess till 4 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On reassembling the council went into committee of the whole on the order of the day.

Council bill No. 99 was first taken up. This is an act to authorize proceedings in justice's courts against garnishees. After making several amendments and discussing the bill for an hour, the committee rose and recommended that the bill, as amended, be passed.

Mr. Shaffer announced that Dr. Neal, the director of the agricultural college, was in the city and wished to lay before the council some views and plans relative to the affairs of the said college. The council agreed to hear him tomorrow morning.

Adjourned till 10 o'clock tomorrow.

### HOUSE.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Feb. 15.—[Special.]—House bill No. 33 was reported favorably by a majority of the committee on railroads. The minority filed an adverse report.

Mr. Ormsbee moved to substitute the minority report.

Mr. Brennan asked that the bill be read before the motion was voted on.

Mr. Ormsbee said that rather than be inflicted with the reading of the bill he would withdraw his motion.

Several more bills were introduced. Notwithstanding that the session is far advanced and that there is more work on the calendar now than can be disposed of bills still steadily pour in.

The house went into committee of the whole for the consideration of the bills on the calendar.

House bill No. 8 was first taken up and adopted by the committee. It regulates liens of judgments.

House bill No. 65 was then considered. This is an act establishing the seal of Oklahoma. The seal is large and very elaborate.

Mr. Ormsbee moved that the Latin inscription "Labor Omnia Vincit" (Labor conquers all things) be stricken out, and the words "Diabolis raplat posterium" (The devil take the hindmost) be inserted. That was the motto under which Oklahoma was opened, and the motto he had always lived by. The amendment, however, was tabled.

Mr. Brennan moved that the shape of the seal be changed to an "oblong circle" (whatever that may be). Not being able to explain satisfactorily what a "oblong circle" was, his motion was also tabled.

The committee rose and reported all bills considered favorably.

Mr. J. K. Allen introduced the following resolution:

"Whereas, There is now pending before the house a bill relating to the vice of gambling; and

"Whereas, The enormity of this evil is of great public interest, and the friends of reform desire to be permitted to come before this body and express their views thereon; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the use of this hall be and it is hereby tendered to the citizens of this territory for the purpose of holding a meeting on the evening of the 17th inst., and that Rev. Mr. Duval and others be invited to be present."

Mr. Beatty was opposed to the resolution. He was not in favor of granting the hall to lobbyists.

Mr. Peery said that the lobbyists could hire the opera house.

Mr. Greer said that he hoped no member on the floor felt above the people, and it was only fair that the people should have an opportunity to express themselves.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 15 to 10, and tomorrow night will witness a grand debate—the gamblers of the territory against the clergy and moral reformers.

On motion of Mr. Cunningham the house adjourned to 4 o'clock tomorrow.

25c. for a box of BEECHAM'S PILLS worth a guinea.

### HANGED.

LEXINGTON, Mo., Feb. 16.—William McCoy, a negro murderer, was hanged here this morning. The drop fell at 9:14 o'clock, and he was pronounced dead in sixteen minutes.

McCoy's crime was the brutal murder of his mistress, Mollie McGruder, on the night of April 8, 1891, in Kansas City. The dead body of the woman was found in a vacant lot on the Belvidere road with the skull crushed. The body was frozen to the earth so tightly that it had to be dug out. McCoy was arrested and bloody clothing was found in his house. He was tried and sentenced to be hanged on Dec. 9, 1891. The case was taken to the supreme court, and that body affirmed the decision of the lower court. Whisky and jealousy caused the crime.

Blow, blow, blow! That disagreeable catarrh can be cured by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla.

### THE NORTH CAROLINA ALLIANCE.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 16.—The Democratic members of the house yesterday passed a bill to repeal the charter of the State Farmers' Alliance. The bill will probably pass the senate. The bill is entitled "An act for the relief of the stockholders of the State Alliance Business agency." There is about $50,000 in the treasury, not a cent of which can be secured by those who contributed it, and it is openly charged that it is about to be used in the interests of the People's party.

### A GASOLINE EXPLOSION.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—The fire failing to respond as quickly as she thought right, Mrs. Brigham Murphy this morning poured gasoline into the stove. The explosion which followed enveloped her in flames. She cannot recover. Mrs. Kiswe also was seriously burned.

### BRIEFS.

There is no change in the senatorial contests in Montana, North Dakota, Wyoming and Washington.

In the election for the selection of the county seat of Gray county (Kansas) Cimarron received 309 votes and Ingalls 268.

The convention of commercial telegraphers is still in secret session at Pittsburg, Pa.

A report from Chicago says that grain cars are scarce in the west, and that shippers are kicking.

Mr. Cleveland has not yet completed his cabinet. Messrs. Herbert of Alabama, Francis of Missouri and ex-Solicitor General Jenks are thought to be on the slate.

The lower house of the Missouri legislature has tabled a high license bill.

Secretary Foster says that gold shipments for the balance of the week will not exceed $2,250,000.

The funeral of the late Dr. Norvin Green took place yesterday morning at Louisville.


### THE MODERN INVALID.

Has tastes medicinally, in keeping with other luxuries. A remedy must be pleasantly acceptable in form, purely wholesome in composition, truly beneficial in effect and entirely free from every objectionable quality. If really ill he consults a physician; if constipated he uses the gentle family laxative Syrup of Figs.


### The Masculine Memory.

Binks—What's wrong?

Jinks—My wife gave me a letter to mail this morning.

"And you forgot it, eh? Well, it isn't too late."

"No, but I mailed it. I kept it in my hand, and fixed my mind right on it until I got to a box, and then dropped it in. I was bound she shouldn't have anything to complain of this time."

"Then what's the matter?"

"It has just occurred to me that I forgot to put a stamp on it."—N. Y. Weekly.

### The Head of the House.

Jack Bachelor—I hear you're going to move, old man. I thought your family liked your old house very much.

Jack Benedict—We do; but it's too far for the cook to go to church.—Life.

### "A LITTLE NONSENSE."

—"Law books cost a great deal, don't they?" said one student to another. "Yes," was the reply. "They are high and dry."—Washington Star.

—'Tis well to know where'er you go,
And fear its blighting power—
The light that lies in Gossip's eyes
Is twenty scandal power.
—Detroit Tribune.

"It makes me tired! People ask me—is marriage a failure? Of course. Talut; suppose I don't know my biz—what am I here for?" If the women only keep healthy they keep in good spirits and cupid is in demand. Let every enfeebled woman know this—there's a remedy that'll cure her, the proof's positive. It does what is promised.

Here's the proof—if it doesn't do you good within reasonable time, report the fact to its makers and get your money back without a word—but you won't do it!

The remedy is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—and it has proved itself the right remedy in nearly every case of female weakness. It is not a miracle. It won't cure everything—but it has done more to build up enfeebled and broken-down women than any other medicine known.



# WICHITA EAGLE

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